Richmond Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES - DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street,

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC., special Advertising Representatives.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL. One Six Three Year. Mos. Mos. POSTAGE PAID Daily and Sunday....\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 \$.55 Daily only....... 4.00 2.00 1.00 .35 Sunday only..... 2 00 1.00 .25

By Times-Disputch Carrier Delivery Service in Sunday only..... 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under ac. of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1915,

Tax Reform in Illinois

ILLINOIS is about to fall in line with Virginia in reforming her taxation system. The Legislature of that State has just passed a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution designed to improve taxation. This amendment will do away with the general property tax, that old, outworn and unjust method of raising money for governmental needs. Under this amend ment, if adopted, it will be possible to tax personal property at a different rate from

In Illinois, as in all other States where the general property tax obtains, real estate has borne the burden of government, while securities have largely gone untaxed. Illinois wearied of the iniquities of the system, and appointed a Tax Commission, headed by John P. Wilson, of Chicago, and Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, to prepare a taxation amendment.

The measure will be submitted to the popular vote at the election of November, 1916, and it is probable that the State will vote in the affirmative.

Keeping the Issue Clear

IN the multitude of comment on the President's last note to Germany one may wander far afield, for that comment is almost as various as the commentators themselves, and bring up nowhere. Reading the note itself. however, there is not much real difficulty in determining just what it means.

That meaning is embodied in the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:

The government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

There is the gist of the whole story, repeated practically from the note delivered to Berlin more than three weeks ago. If Germany would maintain friendly relations with this people, she must abandon those features of her submarine warfare "that subject neutral ships and neutral lives to new and immeasurable risks." Other matters at issue perhaps may be the subject of future diplomatic exchanges; on this one point evasion and delay will not be endured.

Russia Back on Her Feet

NOTORIOUSLY, the bear is an objectionable and highly dangerous animal when he is backed into a corner. The Austro-German army that chased the retreating Russians across the Dniester and then followed. found itself in a trap, from which only about half of it appears to have emerged. Petrograd claims the Austro-German loss in killed, wounded and prisoners exceeded 40,000.

In this great conflict Russia has been "crushed" nearly as often as Austria. Each time, however, she manages to get back on her feet, and, just as the funeral ceremonies are ordered to begin, to deal some ferocious blow that sends the mourners flying.

It is said that the recent difficulty between China and Japan was responsible for the Russian defeat in Galicia, and that the ending of that trouble explains the new Russian offensive. Japan, we are told, stopped selling arms and munitions to Russia when she began to think she might need them for herself. The traffic has been resumed, and the Russian armies are stiffened by adequate supplies.

It may be that the Russians are being helped through Archangel, awakened only a few weeks ago from its winter sleep amid the ice. That Arctic port would seem to be admirably adapted to the importation of

Two Roads to Charter

N O reason is apparent—unless some unfortunate jealousies and antagonisms are created in advance-why the councilmanic committee on charter revision contemplated by an ordinance now pending and that committee which probably will be named at the Mechanics' Institute meeting to-morrow evening, should not work together in entire

It is to be assumed that their interest, at any rate, will be identical. Each will desire to frame the charter hest adapted to Richmond's needs and most likely to promote Richmond's happiness and prosperity. If there is to be rivalry between the two committees, it should be as to which will produce and offer for popular approval the more

workable instrument of government. It must not be forgotten that, under existing law, Council is empowered to submit wards to the General Assembly. The action of Council is necessary probably to efficient action of any sort. It would be stupid for at the end of the nose for plainness. any one to seek to ignore these elected representatives of the people in a matter of this

high importance. It would be equally stupid, on the other

able citizens, selected for their representative character and special fitness to do a particular work.

We are not likely to have too many persons giving thought to this matter. The more study is devoted to the wise and just solution of the problem, the more the community will profit. The more interest is aroused, the better will be the prospect of right decision. Let us all sink jealousies, keep our temper, think clearly, work hard and see what we can do to produce a charter that will be not only a credit, but an actual help to the city.

Bryan's Reason for Retirement

IN a long dispatch from its Washington correspondent, the New York World suggests and seeks to prove that the note to Germany was not the real reason of Mr. Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet. The fact is, according to the World correspondent, that Mr. Bryan resented the action of the President in running the State Department and taking important matters out of the hands of its titular head, and "seized upon the opportunity afforded for criticizing the form of the Presi dent's communication to Berlin as the occasion for retiring from the administration."

The correspondent ventures the prophecy that the correctness of this view "will be

demonstrated by Mr. Bryan later on." It is not impossible. Mr. Bryan's most devoted friends in Washington and elsewhere are trying hard to understand how he could have signed the note of May 13 and balked at the note of June 11. Nobody else even tries to understand it. If one note is more militant than the other, it is the first rather than that of more recent date.

In the meantime, Mr. Bryan's address to German-Americans shows signs of a belated return to balance and sanity. There are other and even more hopeful signs in his announcement that, for the time at least, he will have nothing more to say. Let him make that temporary truce permanent, and he will win back many of the friends his conduct in the last few days has estranged.

Some of Mr. Bryan's remarkable statements, by the way, suggest the query: how far can Christianity be applied in national affairs? Mr. Bryan denounces the use of force on all occasions, and places Mr. Wilson's ultimatum in the same class with the Austrian demand on Serbia which led to the present war. Mr. Bryan seeks to inaugurate the reign of peace on earth, and he thinks that this can be done by resolutely refusing to go to war under any circumstances. This is Christian idealism. The invocation of the "God of Hosts," which has been made too frequently in the past by Christian priests, is anti-Christian. There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Founder of Christianity towards war, unless perhaps on the question of defensive war waged under circumstances of exceptional necessity.

Mr. Bryan's appeal to mankind on the ground of pure Christianity is a courageous thing, but not so novel as it might seem. The same problem has confronted Christians in all ages, and especially in modern cen-The Reformers were harassed with this difficulty. They did not know whether they should make no effort to resist evil, as Christianity seems to imply, or whether they had the right to take arms in defense of their lives and faith. Calvin at first was opposed to resistance, as Luther had once been, but he reluctantly admitted the moral propriety of using force in self-defense. The Reformers armed, and the wars of religion which

devastated Europe followed. The fact is that we live in a world of war. The survival of the fittest is the law of nature, "The Ancient Law." Christianity runs counter to this law, and it may be that in the end Christianity will change the moral basis of humanity. But at the present moment force must be met with force. There is no other way.

Being a Sport

OUT from the north of India came a real prince, Ranji Smile, whose family name is not pronounced the way it looks. Ranji a potentate of large parts and immense possessions, to say nothing of a family tree as endless as the rope the Hindu fakir throws into the air and climbs up with no visible means of support. Well, the other evening Ranji tacked to port and sailed majestically into a Broadway chop house, where he made fast fore and aft to a commodious table. One of the stevedores carrying dishes saluted and received a modest order, for it happened that the Ranji had come out with a limited supply of common exchange.

It is a pathetic story-a painful yarn. As the potentate sat there he was pointed out by an acquaintance to a number of Broadway lights. An Indian prince! Hooray! There was a rush to shake hands, and Ranji was kept busy bowing and smiling and drinking. Of course, he had no idea that all the drinks were on India. He thought some one was dividing the honors. One by one the new friends drifted away, until Ranji was left alone with the bill, amounting to \$6.50 He couldn't pay it by several dollars, but courteously explained who he was, which was met with a cold stare. He then offered his watch as security until he could go after the necessary. Again the glittering glare, He wound up in a police court, where, luckily,

the magistrate knew him. Ranji had learned his lesson in being a good sport. It is the lesson a lot of fellows might learn with profit. Being a sport, buying drinks for others, bowing smilingly under the fake friendship of social grafters, is a mighty poor business.

A former Persian consul to New York is suing the estate of a man whose life he saved, on a note for \$50,000 payable "ten days after death." Whether this holds good or not, it would be a mighty nice way for all of us to raise money, to date our notes ahead of all other earthly troubles.

It is pitiful to think of that poor little John Jacob Astor, the baby with gold in every pore, having only \$40,000 spent on his dear little self in two years. How on earth the child can squeeze along on the beggarly pittance nobody knows!

It has been officially announced at the University of Illinois that the co-eds spend from \$70 to \$300 a year on clothes. Why not uniform co-eds in school-made frocks on a rental basis, and cut down this frightful

New York's first public school savings bank charter changes to a referendum and after- at the end of a year has \$12,000 on deposit, and three cigarette and candy stores in school neighborhoods have failed. The moral lies

Mr. Taft is out with a plea for a six or seven years' presidential term, with ineligibility for re-election. Mr. Taft became inhand, for Council to ignore a committee of eligible in less time than that.

SONGS AND SAWS

Happiness. The baseball fan-Thrice happy man— Heeds not wild war's alarm; In bleachers hot He finds a spot Where he is free from harm.

To yell like mad To yell like mad When play is bad. To cheer when it is fine. To good the umps With verbal thumps. Leaves naught for which to pine

He doesn't care— One diamond is his pride— Of baseball skill He gets his fill, And thus is satisfied.

The Pessimist Sayst

The world wastes precious little grief on the disappointed politician. That doesn't make much difference, however, for, as a rule, he is so sorry for himself he doesn't feel the need of any other sympathy.

Consideration.

"What did you mean," demanded the stern father, "by telling me you were going to school and then going fishing

"I was just trying to spare your feelings," replied Truth-ful James. "I knew it would make you feel bad if you had any reason to think I was wasting my time."

Cold Water.

He (sentimentally)-Do you still love me as you did long years ago?
She (practically)—Certainly. Do you suppose I could tolerate you this long unless my patience was supported by an unusual affection?

the Way of the Mob "Why has that crowd collected there on the

"A souse with a stiff neck is keeping his eyes turned up to the heavens, and the crowd is trying to find out whether he is looking at a skyscraper fire or an aeroplane."

The Last Word.

The man who means to do what's right
Oft blunders into wrong. Oft blunders into wrong.

And he who would avoid a fight
Find Mars has trailed along—
But if on agony you'd light,
That starts with tap of gong,
Just let some voiceless, mirthless wight
Sing you a "comic" song.
THE TATTLES THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch points a moral and adorns a tale in the following: "At the University of Virginia, where the honor system with regard to examinations has long prevailed, there have been only two cases, we believe, of cheating at examinations, and in these instances the two offenders were drummed out of the university by the student body. Would not a similar system prevent future humiliating scandals of this kind at the Naval Academy?"

Replying to the question, "why the home paper," the Marion News says: "The home paper is your friend, and you know it. And because you are loyal to your friends and to the community you believe in the home paper and its ceaseless work for home and home people. Your interests and those of the home paper are identical, and you need it quite as much as it needs you. And the man who recognizes the necessity for a community of, interests be-

old game has been played for many years in Congress-and on a more limited scale in the Virginia Legislature.'-Richmond Times-Dis-And when, pray, did the big brother ever detect a whift of gas escaping from the sanctum of the Herald? Gushing at times, but, perish the thought that it is ever gaseous."

"The good old summertime," says the Charlottesville Progress, "is a little slow getting fully on the stage, but she will get there, and before she has finished her stunt, we will be inclined to think she lagged superfluous.

Current Editorial Comment

neutral commerce is utterly be Dollars Atone

Could Not tioned. That its lawless effect on American property and lives cannot be obviated by such limits of aution as the submarine has exercised has bedemonstrated. Would Mr. Bryan be content with a verdict by The Hague tribunal that Germany

That submarine warfare against

was at fault in the Lusitania matter if, : ending the decision, Germany sent a dozen American ships to the bottom? Using this verdict as a basis, would be then seek damages in each of these twelve cases, leaving Germany free mean while to quadruple the list of Americans dead at her hands? The sound sense of the administration's policy is that it foresees such a situa-tion unless submarine warfare be at least so modified as to insure the safety of American lives and shipping. When Mr. Bryan would rbitrate, he would expect Germany to sign her verdict, moral as well as material. be understood that the loss of American liver can be compounded in dollars and reichsmarks, the cost would be a bagetelle to her in her effort to injure England .- Baltimore News.

Bryan's

Mr. Bryan has allowed what he is pleased to regard as his Bryan's conscience to overthrow his honor. He is attempting to create public Conscience opinion against the President be-

fore the public knows the tents of the letter to which he objects. making public use of the knowledge he obtained of that letter as a member of the Cabinet before the public, or the government to which the letis addressed, has seen it. His act is a betrayal of his administration, his party and his country. With his country facing a critical situation in its relations with another nation, he announces his purpose of going about arouse opinion hostile to the government opinion hostile to the government of he was a member until Tuesday and to serve the purposes of a foreign nation. His con science may require him to retire to private life but his honor should restrain him from attack ing the government of his country and works the interests of a foreign power .- Philadel-

Among the gentlemen conspicuous in business affairs who gave the Federal Trade Commission the benefit of their views on ex-Twilight Zone" in pansion of our foreign commerce there was on one point entire opinion. Without exception, they

unanimity of opinion. Without exception, they were all agreed that important business development abroad is impossible in the present state of uncertainty as to the scope of the Sherman law. The law as it stands reads that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal." If this is held to cover combinations and price

agreements in foreign countries, such as are the subject, our chances of success are so remote that few, if any, business men will ch any large scale risk taking them. The question is whether the Sherman law stops at the water's edge or reaches overseas; whether it is international or merely domestic in its application. On this point the uncertainty is so great that, as Mr. Davison in his testimony said, it is equivalent to an interpretation in the most restrictive sense. Such uncertainty in a matter so vital operates as a practical prohibition of larges. large American business expansions in such otherwise very attractive fields as the Central and South American countries now offer. Shackled with restraints from which competitors are wholly free, a freedom imperative in the building up of a broad commercial structure, American business men, in the unanimous opinion of the commission's witnesses and them on of the commission's witnesses, find them selves so heavily handleapped at the that large foreign trade projects are wholly out of the question.—New York Sun.

Gossip From "Down Home"

In mapping out work for the historians, the Greensboro Record says: "Local historians are showing some interest in the preservation of (luilford folk-lore, and it is quite proper that they busy themselves to still further extent before it is too late. Guilford County is rich in tales of the people, and Greensboro is the heart of Guilford. This was the home of O. Henry when he was a youth, and it was here that Tourgee conceived the stories which made him wealthy. He was a stranger, but he was quick to sense the presence of conditions worth writing about in his new locality."

The Raleigh Times tells how co-operation works up in Catawba County. It says: tawba County five years ago put \$1,500 into a co-operative creamery, which to-day is worth \$20,000. The farmers of that section of the State are enjoying the benefits of co-opera-

"Just to show that Brunswick County diversifies in the matter of stock raising," says the Southport News, "attention is called to the fact that a boy in the western end of the county is training a couple of bears, which were captured within the confines of the county." Some diversification that.

The Hoke County Journal sees the above and goes it one better. It says: "Mr. W. J. Johnson, of Red Springs, has more than 600 acres in cultivation. He raises cotton, corn. tobacco, oats, rye, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, all kinds of fruits in their season; in fact, everything that will grow is found here. His dairy, cattle and hogs are not surpassed by even those at Pinchurst or Biltmore."

But this from the Lumberton Robesonian takes the cake: "In Shannon township crops are looking green, but are generally small. We noticed some watermelons and some tobacco, besides onts, wheat and rye, on the trip. There appears to be more diversified crops than

The Elizabeth City Advance records some tall prices for "blues" as follows: "Mr. E. Homan, of this city, received news from of New York's commission men this week that the first consignment of huckleberries for the season reached that market from Clinton, N. C. establishing a new early record for this crop and bringing the shipper, A. W. Aman, of Clinton, 30 cents a quart.

The Voice of the People

the necessity for a community of, interests becomes a builder, and not a destroyer."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot evidently does not expect the war to end this year. It says: "The announcement that the indications point to a billion-bushel wheat crop in the United States this year ought to be encouraging news to the helligerents that are largely relying upon this country to feed them while the war lasts." Good enough if the wheat can run the gantlet of the submarines.

"The Farmville Herald, which sometimes deals in gas to some extent itself, has this to say: 'Kitchener says fight gas with gas. Well, the old game has been played for many years in

Thinks Nation Should Avoid War.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—There are some neople who would be glad to see the United States involved in the European war; but would the United States he justified in declaring itself a belligerent in this institled in declaring itself a belligerent in this terrible European conflict under the present circumstances? It would not, for we should bear in mind that the losses some are sustaining due to this war were not inflicted in our own waters, but in a zone that is in a great rebellion. If a person hired a horse and wagon to convey his goods from one part of the country to the other, and the horse would become frightened and dashed the wagon and goods against a nole, tree or down an embankment, with severe loss, would any one be justified in presuming that the losser has an adequate cause to seek an indemnity an adequate cause to seek an indemni against the State for not having the enough" Or, would the State be enough? Or, would the state be justined calling out the militia to shoot down its or citizens to protect one who has committed great wrong? No, unhesitatingly no! It wo great wrong? No. unhesitatingly no! It would have the same right as England in permitting ar English commercial ship carrying soldiers, ammunition and other contraband goods to book passages with neutrals.

one of us is immune to mistakes, but Not one of us is immune to mistakes, but if we play around fire and get burnt, we take it for our share, do we not? So, why not adhere to the "home rule," then leave the whole matter absolutely to our great blessing—President Wilson—instead of permitting the mind to be incensed by the press?

Richmond, Va., June 16, 1815.

Odors Interfere With Business.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—For a number of months we have been subjected to an awful stench from some of the abattoirs near our plant. The conditions are such that, unless remedled, we will doubtless lose our employees, either from contracting some disease our from inability to stand the odor. Several times some of our workmen have been made sick and had to leave their work.

On the 11th of May we combinined to the Health Department. They sent out one of their inspectors, who saw the source of the trouble, and informed us that he thought it should be stooped at once. Since then we have again called their attention to the matter, and on the 4th of this month phoned the Police Department. They sent out an officer, who was conducted to the source of the trouble, but to-day the odor is worse than ever, if such a thing is possible. We phoned the Health Department again this afternoon, and were told that they would do what they could to stop the nuisance, but that they had no authority to act as they would like to.

We will thank you to call attention to the state

will thank you to call attention to the state of affairs through your columns, in hopes that one of the other sufferers in the west end of the city will join us in an endeavor to have the

uisance abated THE SOUTHERN STOVE WORKS, By R. W. JEFFERY. Richmond, June 8, 1915.

Queries and Answers

A Correction. The middle name of Governor Gilbert C. Walker was "Carleton," not "Carlton," as the types made us say a day or two ago.

What was the date of the death of Powhatan? What was his real name? EDWARD T. GREGG

April, "#15 the exact day is in doubt. Waluusenacock. He was sometimes styled "Ottaniae" and sometimes "Mamanatowick." Wahunsonncock.

Lustinnin, Etc.

Prior to the sinking of the Lusitania, did this country notify Germany that she did not recognize the "war zone"? Is the percentage of homicides in this country highest of the civilized nations? Not in so many words. The statistical figures are not reliable.

LEAVE IT TO THE PRESIDENT One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



-From the Los Angeles Express.

THE REPLY TO GERMANY (Editorial in New York Evening Post.)

Mr. Bryan has, by anticipation and are a unit behind Mr. Wilson in all by his two public statements—another this great issue.

It will naturally take the German one is to follow—so related his personality to the new note to the German government a little time to orient itself to the new conditions at Washingthing else and "sit in judgment upon my decision to resign." But they have something better to do. Besides, they needed to waste precious little time in judging of Mr. Bryan's latest escapade.

Their verdict already is that he has been guilty of glaring inconsistency; what its answer shall be to the direct. been guilty of glaring inconsistency; what its answer shall be to the direct that he has treated his party and the administration most unhandsomely.

Bryan is that he would never consent and that his sudden break with the President must have been long contemplated by him, occasion being only awaited in order to make is as theatright. cal as possible. A Secretary of State who cheerfully signed the note of May country, we have never believed, and 13, but refused to put his name to that of June 11, must be either de-13, but refused to put his name to that of June 11, must be either deficient in reasoning powers or else a man who has been nursing a grievance and was resolved to find quarrel in a straw. It is a disagreeable and even humiliating subject for Americans to discuss; and the sole excuse for alluddiscuss; and the sole excuse for alluddiscuss. humiliating subject for Americans to defiance not only the established law defiance not only the established law ing to it now is the fact that Br. Bryan's ominous thunderings in the index may have given the country a false may have given the country a false ple everywhere. impression of what the reply to Germany would be. To-day he has the effrontery to blame the press for making people think the note would be warlike! Let us drop Mr. Bryan and look at the note itself.

to write critical diplomatic notes back placed before the German government, subject, of the rise and decline of an no time-limit laid down. The chief German contentions about the Lusitania are, indeed, riddled, but the German government is informed that if man government is informed that if it has any real evidence to present, our government will give it due consideration. Furthermore the German Foreign Office is notified that if it has any message which it would like the United States to convey to the English govrnment, we are at its service for that purpose, as, indeed, we are at the service for that ice of Great Britain also for a similar object. The manner throughout is courteous. The greatest care has been aken not to offend German susceptibilities needlessly. If the sober second thought of the German government inthought of the German government inclines it to do all that is possible to meet the American view, the President has made the way easy. The whole note is a model of good breeding and correct form.

there any retreat from the positions taken by our government in the note of May 13? Not at all. They are explicitly renewed, "very carnestly and very solemnly." Moreover, the argument from law and human is made even stronger and more precise it. But what about the substance? Is even stronger and more precise than in the earlier note. Our government having before it the preliminary obnaving before it the preliminary objections made by the German Foreign
Minister, in the act of brushing them
aside is able at once to clarify
and fortify its own case. Here, "My Old Kentucky Home"
and "Dixie." Professor Matthews and fortify its own case. Herr von Jagow had asserted that the Lusitania left New York an arm-ed auxiliary cruiser. This our government categorically and officially de-And, with the main German witness now under arrest for perjury, it is not probable that Washington will be offered by Berlin "convincing evi-dence" that the United States was dereliet in permitting an English vessel of war to make free use of our ports! The German protest that the Lusitania had contraband aboard, is dismissed by our government as "irrelevant to the used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel." No details which do not affect the "indisputable principle" of law involved, or the elementary rules of humane procedure in warfare, will be allowed to detach the gaze of the Amreican government from gaze of the Amreican government from the "grave responsibility" which the German government has incurred man, carrying more than a thousand people who had no conceivable or lot in the war, and doing this "without so much as a challenge or a warning." This is definite and firm enough; and so is the closing paragraph of the note.

in which the right of Americans to travel on merchant ships under a beltravel on merchant snips under a bei-ligerent flag is roundly asserted, and in which the German government is squarely asked to give "assurances" that it will take the measures necessary to safeguard American lives and American ships. Germany will delude herself if she imagines that the absence of anything like saber-rattling in the President's note means a lack of inflexible resolution on his part, or the part of the American people, who

government that it is necessary to say ton. Berlin dispatches make it evident a word more about his present position. There can hardly be two opinions about his unimaginable egotism. He appeals to "the American people" to drop every-

Tribute to Burnt Cork

look at the note itself.

Its tone is admirable. Bluster or menace does not show its head in a single phrase. There is nowhere in of the burnt-cork brand, the layman may follow in his steps. Professor the note a hint of that danger which may follow in his steps. Professor always lurks near the pen of one who Brander Matthews has seen at to think to bones and tambo and inter--indulgence in threats, what the diplomatic notes locator. In the June number of Scriblemats call technically the mise endemeure. No either-or dilemma is placed before the German government.

The greatest care has been to offend German suscepti-to offend German suscepti-te offend German susc ley's Minstrels ran for a whole season Arnestly and r. the argu-nan is made precise than government liminary ob-liminary oband "Dixie." Professor Matthews might have added that one of those songs is the music of some of the trenches in this European war. One has succeeded "Tipperary."

Thanks to Professor Matthews,

Thackeray's appreciation of minstrelsy is brought back. It may have been for-gotten by readers of "Pendennis," and "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes," so we transfer from the professor's article to a place in the Mirror, this wreath from him who gave us that finest type of the gentleman who, when heard the final call, whispered sum." Read Thackeray's tribute: "Adsum." have gazed at thousands of tragedy-queens dying on the stage and expiring in appropriate blank verse, and I never wanted to wipe them. They have looked up, be it said, at many scores of clergymen without being dimmed, and behold! a vagabond with a corked face and a banjo sings a little song, strikes a wild note, which sets the heart thrilling with happy pity."
The regret is that Thackeray didn't

give us the name of the ballad. Japan's Charming Courtesy. (Marion (Ind.) Star.) In any event, Japan has shown true

Oriental politeness. She didn't go in and take China without first asking A Matter of Age. (Atchison Globa.)

If a woman is young and thin, she is 'slender"; if she is old and thin, she is "skinny,